

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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COST OF PROHIBITION

THOSE who voted for the dry laws have the grim satisfaction of knowing that they sowed the wind and should be prepared to harvest a whirlwind. The cost of administering the law is problematical so far as counties are concerned, for it is the counties which must shoulder the burden of enforcement but the primary cost is beginning to show as extravagance in a bill before the assembly for the modest appropriation of \$30,000 for looking after alleged bootleggers and in seeking around the state in search of stocks of liquors, beers and wines—not to mention cooking extracts, which come under the head of forbidden luxuries. Thirty thousand dollars is a rather new sum for a state with a population of less than 100,000 to place at the disposal of a state machine that is building up for the great national contest of two years hence when the Republicans and Democrats come to clashes. This enormous sum does not represent the real cost of trying to stuff the dry law down the throats of an unwilling constituency for back of it, appears the specter of jury trials, the cost of which must come from the various counties wherever the state police prefer to operate. If the law has the backing of a majority of voters there should not be any difficulty in compelling observance. If it is distasteful to the people at large no amount of snooping around, listening at keyholes or smelling the breaths of bibulous citizens will bring results in the way of securing observance. Take a district like Nye county, for instance, whose area is equal to that of several small eastern states where jurors have to be summoned from a distance to report in person at the courthouse. The first qualification would be to ascertain if the talesman has any prejudices that would militate against rendering an impartial verdict. Nine out of ten prospective jurors would instantly disqualify themselves by admitting that he or she had well founded convictions on the subject that were opposed to the practice of procuring evidence in the devious ways common to all informers. Hundreds of candidates would have to be examined before the jury box would be filled and each of the rejected talesmen would be entitled to his per diem and mileage for the trouble in going to the courthouse and declaring his principles. The bill would have to be liquidated by the county and a few trials would soon deplete the treasury to an alarming extent that might call forth a bond issue to tide over to the next general levy.

These are facts that were brought plainly to the attention of voters before election, but, evidently, many of those who voted dry did so with the thought that the law would be automatically enforced without invoking the courts or authorizing the raising of an army of state police. The whole proposition smacks of a deep seated conspiracy on the part of the dominant party to pad the payroll with a lot of retainers whose activities in circulating around the state would redound to the political aggrandizement of the machine entrenched at Carson City.

GOOD DOCTRINE BY A DEMOCRAT

THE instruction of American hyphenates, "peacefully if we can, and forcibly if we must" was advanced as a salient part of his political creed by Thomas B. Marshall, vice-president of the United States, in an address before the National Press Club. Mr. Marshall's creed in full was announced as follows:

"I believe that the American republic as instituted by the fathers constituted the finest system of government ever ordained among men and affords the machinery for the righting of grievances without resort to violence, tumult and disorder.

"I believe that every inequality which exists in the social and economic condition of the American people is traceable to the successful demands of interested classes for class legislation, and I believe, therefore, that practical equality can be obtained under our form of government by remedial legislation in the interest of the American people and not in the interest of any body thereof, large or small.

"I believe there is no justification in a government where officials are elected and laws made by the people, for a minority to threaten bloodshed and anarchy unless the majority shall submit to the will of the minority.

"I believe that America belongs to American citizens, native and naturalized, who are willing to seek redress for their grievances in orderly and constitutional ways, and I believe that all others should be taught peacefully if we can and forcibly if we must, that our country is not an international boarding house nor an anarchist cafe.

"I pledge myself to the support of these principles by my voice, my vote and, if need be, my fortune and my life, and I promise my country to train my children in this most holy faith."

Nevada stockmen must have been feeding on gall bladders judging from their request that the legislature appropriate \$35,000 for maintenance and support of the rabies commission. The consumer has no interest in the matter of helping the stockmen protect their flocks and herds when they are kept under the heel of the interests and compelled to abjure meats. If a tax is to be levied in behalf of one special industry it is proper that those engaged in that industry should foot the bills. The taxpayer, confronted by the necessity for raising ten billion dollars for the federal government has troubles enough of his own without helping a class that has fattened off a suffering people for the past four years.

Secretary of the Treasury Glass does not require an X ray to see through the intentions of the prohibitionists. When approached recently for assistance from his department to enforce prohibition the successor to McAdoo said he had enough to do in collecting internal revenue without having to watch an army of gumshoe men

and eavesdroppers in trying to make cases for the dries. The business of his department is to collect revenue from those having liquors or other taxable stuff in their possession and with that their duty would end. In conclusion the secretary added that he had too much respect for his men to ask them to stoop to such contemptible work.

There will be a League of Nations, and America must either be in it with the great powers or out of it with the weak powers. Opponents of the league in this country would do well to consider this aspect of the matter.—Chicago News

ALL RED CROSS WORKERS TAKE NOTICE

The National Red Cross has requested that service ribbons be secured and given to each and every worker of the Nye county chapter whose has donated either in knitting, or sewing at home or in the workrooms over 800 hours of their time and in order to secure these ribbons by February 22nd it will be necessary that each and every member phone or send their names in to Harry R. Geier, chairman, in order that their claims may be checked up and vouched for before the present executive committee meets. Every worker who feels she has earned a service badge should make application at once. adv711-22

INDUSTRIAL COMPENSATION MADE ALMOST UNIVERSAL IN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Steady progress of the movement to compensate for industrial accidents without suits to prove the negligence of the employer is noted in a bulletin issued by the bureau of labor statistics, showing that six new states adopted compensation legislation in 1917 and 1918 and that only ten states of the union have not accepted the principle. The day seems not far distant and because it is becoming better

F'T DOUGLAS HOSPITALS GRADUALLY FILLING

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 15.—The United States army general hospital, No. 27, situated on the Fort Douglas reservation, near this city, is harboring close to 250 patients, about 80 per cent of whom are overseas men. It is expected, according to those in command at present, that the capacity of the hospital—1200 cases—will be reached by summer of this year. Only general and developing cases, medical and surgical, are admitted to this hospital, original plans to make the Fort Douglas a reconstruction hospital having been given up. Those whose injuries are likely to become permanent, it is said, will be sent to reconstruction hospitals from here.

The hospital at Fort Douglas is intended principally for cases of those soldiers whose homes are in the intermountain states. At present there are patients from Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico and a few from California. Two new buildings are under construction and all of the old barracks have been, or will be, connected with glass covered bridges in order to facilitate movement of patients. Each soldier patient, as he arrives, is given an entire new outfit, unless it happens that he received one before sailing from France.

Entertainment is provided through the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, and War Community Service, and nearly every day members of local theatrical companies perform for the sick and wounded men. Delicacies and flowers are donated daily by women of Salt Lake City. Casual visitors are not permitted, and a pass to visit an individual patient must be secured by each visitor, which pass allows only that one particular visit for which it is issued.

DAYTON RESIDENT DEAD

The death of Henry Clay Collier, a pioneer resident of Dayton, where he had resided for the past 42 years, occurred Tuesday after a brief illness of bronchial pneumonia. Deceased was a native of Illinois, aged 70 years, 11 months, and came west when a young man, being employed in the early days as a miner around Dayton. He was a veteran of the civil war. Funeral services took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence.—Virginia Chronicle.

From investigations made recently, it is found that practically none of the women who have been employed on munition work are willing to do domestic work.

Eight women are included among the new county school superintendents in New Mexico.

ARRANGING FOR AERIAL SERVICE

(By Associated Press) LONDON, Feb. 14.—Major General Sir W. S. Bracken, master general of personnel in the air ministry, has resigned that office to become associated with a large machine of aircraft companies which is planning to establish a chain of aerial stations at intervals of every ten miles or so all over the country.

BUYING PLATINUM

(By Associated Press) OMSK, Russia, (Nov. 24) Mail.—A credit of 10,000 rubles has been opened for the purchase of platinum. The office of tax inspectors have been established in Siberia.

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